

LC

503

.N5C7



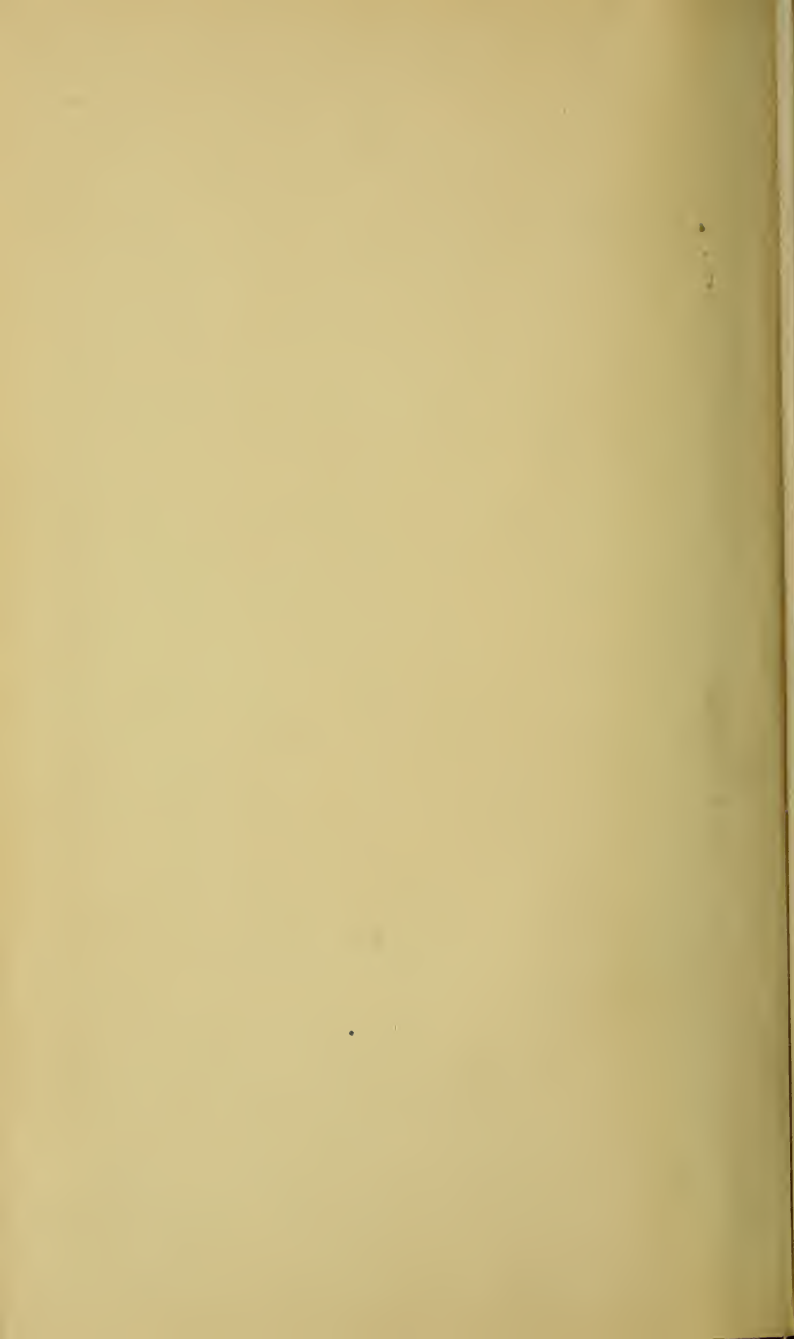
Class LC 503

Book .N5C7

Copyright N<sup>o</sup>                     

**COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT**



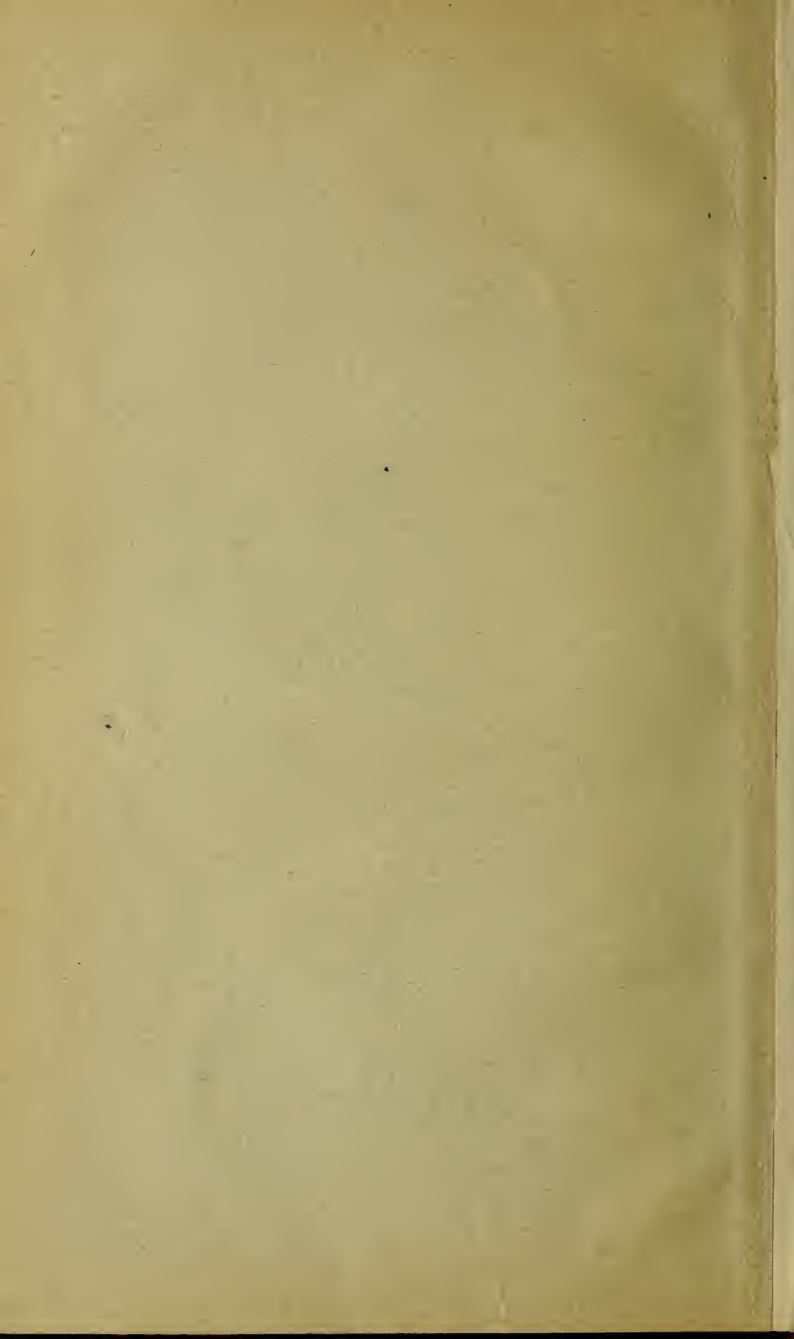


A BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
CATHOLIC  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
OF THE  
ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

BY THE  
REV. M. J. CONSIDINE,  
*Inspector of Parochial Schools.*

NEW YORK. CINCINNATI, CHICAGO:  
**BENZIGER BROTHERS,**  
*Printers to the Holy Apostolic See.*

1894.



A BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
CATHOLIC  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
OF THE  
ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

BY THE  
REV. M. J. CONSIDINE,

*Inspector of Parochial Schools.*

NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO:

**BENZIGER BROTHERS,**

*Printers to the Holy Apostolic See.*

1894.



25231-2

26.6  
5554

2205  
4306

W0002  
W507

Copyright, 1894, by Benziger Brothers.



23457

Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, M.R.	Rev. M. C. O'FARRELL.
Rev. ANTHONY KESSELER.	Rev. M. J. LAVELLE.
Rev. A. B. SCHWENNIGER.	Rev. P. W. TANDY.
Rev. N. J. HUGHES, M.R.	Rev. CHAS. R. CORLEY, M.R.

*President,* Very Rev. JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V.G. and Chancellor.  
*Secretary,* Rev. JOHN J. KEAN, M.R.  
*Treasurer,* Rev. CHAS. H. COLTON.

*Inspector of Schools,* . . . . . *Rev. M. J. CONSIDINE.*

Very Rev. EDWARD MCKENNA, V.F.      Rev. G. BRUDER.  
Rev. JOS. P. EGAN.

Very Rev. W. L. PENNY, V. F.                  Rev. J. P. MCCLANCY.  
Rev. JAS. L. CROSBY.

Very Rev. EDWIN M. SWEENEY, V. F.      Rev. R. LALOR BURTSSELL, S.T.D.  
Rev. M. KUHNEN.



## INTRODUCTORY.

---

THE Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair, held in Chicago during 1893, having proved a brilliant success,—so brilliant, indeed, as to surprise even many of those who call themselves Catholics,—the Right Rev. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Ill., conceived the design of writing such a history of Catholic education in the United States as would forever impress both Catholics and non-Catholics of the Union with the truth, to us so distinct and clear, that only through an education in which Science serves Religion can human beings be brought near to the innocence and holiness which were the shining features of the original terrestrial paradise. The Right Rev. Bishop confided his design to Brother Maurelian, F.S.C., who, as manager of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, had displayed the most splendid zeal and talent, and commissioned him to obtain from the various dioceses of the Union as much information on the subject as possible. Brother Maurelian at once wrote letters to the heads of the various dioceses, asking that answers be sent to him on certain well-defined questions. His letter to the illustrious head of the New York Archdiocese was, naturally enough, sent to the present New York Inspector of Parochial Schools, with a request for a speedy reply, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Farley, V.G.

The school-inspector, nothing loth, on December 26, 1893, mailed to the head of every purely educational institution—college, academy, or parish-school—a letter

requesting answers to questions as comprehensive as those in the letter of Brother Maurelian.

To the greater number of his requests the inspector has had the pleasure of receiving replies conveying definite information, and he takes this occasion to thank the Rev. pastors and the principals by whom he was so graciously and so promptly assisted.

The information thus obtained, having been amplified by consultation of the historians of the New York diocese, namely, Archbishop Bayley and John Gilmary Shea, is now humbly presented to the whole commonwealth of New York, Catholic and non-Catholic, with the hope that all of its members will be convinced that the true Catholic citizen of the United States loves only one thing better than his country, and that the eternal Heaven; and that, moreover, he is always prepared to make any sacrifice to serve the former which will not, of a certainty, impede his progress towards the latter country. In one word, the Catholic citizen of the Union will sacrifice for her everything, anything, excepting only his immortal soul, or that of his beloved child. Surely none can reasonably find fault with this. For great, glorious, noble, beautiful though the Union be, she is but finite after all; only God is infinite, only He can give infinite and endless happiness.

M. J. C.

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
OF THE  
ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

---

**1609.** HENRY HUDSON entered New York Bay, explored the Hudson River as far as the present site of Albany, and then returned to make his report in Holland to the Dutch East India Company, by which he was employed.

**1614.** The Dutch East India Company, after five years of deliberation, acting upon the suggestion of Hudson, sent out a party to colonize Manhattan Island. The colonists purchased the whole island from its native proprietors for about twenty-five dollars.

**1664.** Fifty years later, the English took possession of the island in the name of James, Duke of York and brother to the King of England.

**1682.** In this year James, Duke of York, who had meanwhile risen to the dignity of James II., King of England, appointed Thomas Dongan, an Irish Catholic and a colonel in the British army, to the governorship of his colonial province of New York. This governor, who, as is acknowledged openly, even by the enemies of his nation and his creed, was the best of the colonial rulers of New York, introduced into the province the

Jesuit Fathers Harvey and Harrison. By these two Jesuits was founded the first Catholic educational institution in the Archdiocese of New York. It was called the "**New York Latin School**"; its building stood on the site of old Trinity Church, at Broadway and Wall street, and it was attended by the sons of some of the most important colonial families.

**1688.** James II. having been deprived of his throne, his New York representative deemed it prudent and right to abandon his charge. On the waves of popular tumult (an imprudence which cost him his life) Jacob Leisler was raised to the place of Colonel Dongan. Most of the Catholic colonists, the Jesuits included, fled Manhattan Island and sought security in Maryland. As a consequence, the New York Latin School collapsed.

This New York Latin School was the first essay at Catholic education within the limits of the present Archdiocese of New York; and it was the last, until long after the happy termination of the Revolutionary war.

**1783.** In 1783 the Colonies, the thirteen original States of the Union, had achieved independence; England, the ancient and mighty, had yielded to the prowess of the youthful Union and the veteran France, led by the genius of Washington. In the New York portion of the Union Catholics, especially Catholics of Irish birth or parentage, had become quite numerous. They determined upon having a Catholic church and the ministry of Catholic priests; and they succeeded. The good-hearted members of the congregation of Trinity Church—Episcopalians though they were—sold to these zealous Catholics the necessary land in what is now called Barclay street. At once they built St. Peter's Church, oldest of all the Catholic churches of New York.

**1800.** In this year, the Rev. William O'Brien, of the Order of Preachers, was the learned, holy, and zealous pastor of St. Peter's. The Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, at the time the only bishop in the United States, exhorted

Father O'Brien to do something towards the true education of the children of St. Peter's parish. Father O'Brien responded promptly by opening **St. Peter's Free School** in the basement of the Church in Barclay Street. St. Peter's Free School (and it has never ceased to be free) had on its register, almost from the beginning, no fewer than five hundred names. It enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Catholic educational institution in the State.

About 1806 a Catholic had been elected a member of the State Legislature. During his term of office a petition, signed by three thousand persons, was presented to the legislators, praying that, since St. Peter's congregation was educating a number of the future citizens, they might be aided by receiving a portion of the moneys devoted by the State to educational purposes. The petition was granted. In the New York State Senate there was only *one* opposing vote. But Americans were nearer then than now to the times of honest Washington!

**1808.** The Rev. Anthony Kohlmann, S.J., was pastor of St. Peter's in 1808, the same year which was marked in distant Italy by the consecration of the Right Rev. Luke Concanen, O.P., first bishop of New York.

Both Father Kohlmann and his assistant, Father Fenwick, S.J., were zealous for Christian education. In their zeal they founded the **New York Literary Institution**, on the site now occupied by St. Patrick's Cathedral. This institution was intended only for boys; but the Fathers, quite as anxious in behalf of the girls, invited the Irish Ursulines to come and superintend this portion of the educational work. Unhappily for the Church, and therefore for the State, both of those institutions failed. Meanwhile St. Peter's Free School steadfastly endured—endured, too, despite a terrible burden of debt which had been unwisely assumed by the lay trustees and which was finally paid (except a few thousand dollars) by the Rev. William Quinn, afterwards the beloved Vicar-General of New York and a Right Rev.

Prelate of His Holiness the Pope. Monsignor Quinn certainly merited well in the cause of Catholic education, if for no other reason, at least for this: that, while trying earnestly to be strictly just to the creditors of old St. Peter's, he did not once, not even for a day, suspend St. Peter's Free School for Boys and Girls. Later on we shall see that Monsignor Quinn has other claims upon the love of all who are the true friends of Christian education.

The immediate successor of Father Quinn as pastor of St. Peter's was the Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, now the Right Rev. Bishop of Trenton. Father O'Farrell was and is an uncompromising friend of Catholic education. Not long after his elevation to the pastorate of New York's most venerable shrine, he conceived the project of erecting suitable buildings for St. Peter's Free Parish School for Boys and Girls. "Father Quinn," thought he, "has reduced St. Peter's debt to a comparative trifle, and the property of St. Peter's has increased much in value. Where, then, can be the imprudence of enlarging St. Peter's debt by a few thousand more?" Thus thinking, and anxious for the schools, Father O'Farrell set vigorously to work. On June 11th, 1873, he purchased for \$80,000 the building at No. 98 Trinity Place, formerly used as a manufactory, together with the land adjoining it on the north. The necessary alterations of the building were completed during the summer of 1873, and in September seven hundred boys under the leadership of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (an order founded by St. John Baptist de la Salle for the purpose of educating properly the youth of France) having assisted at the Holy Sacrifice, and having, with their parents and others, been instructed and edified by the discourse of their truly eloquent pastor, marched in solemn procession from the Church of St. Peter, in Barclay street, to the Boys' School of St. Peter, at 98 Trinity Place. But Father O'Farrell's zeal was still unsatisfied. It would raise a building for the girls. Therefore we are not sur-



prised to learn that in the fall of 1874 the schoolhouse for St. Peter's girls had been completed at 100 Trinity Place. On the elevation of Father O'Farrell to the bishopric of Trenton, the Rev. James H. McGean, an enlightened and zealous friend of Catholic education, became Pastor of St. Peter's, and within a brief period won the respect and affection of the parents and children of old St. Peter's parish. Under the present pastorate St. Peter's Schools continue to accomplish truly excellent results and to foster not a few vocations to the priesthood and to religious orders for men and women. With a teaching staff of 20, composed of 7 Christian Brothers, 7 Sisters of Charity, and 6 secular teachers, St. Peter's Schools in 1894 number 1070 pupils.

**1815.** Very soon after his arrival in New York, her new bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Connolly, O.P., founded, for St. Patrick's boys and girls, **the Parish School of St. Patrick**, in the basement of the new and beautiful Cathedral in Mulberry Street. Ere long St. Patrick's School numbered five hundred pupils, who were temporarily given in charge of secular teachers.

**1817.** Bishop Connolly's love for the "little ones" of the flock of Christ was boundless. He would protect, guide, educate them all. And so he managed to establish the **Orphan Asylum of New York**. To conduct his new and holy enterprise Bishop Connolly succeeded in obtaining a community of the "Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul," whose motherhouse was then at Emmittsburg, Md., and whose society had been founded by the pious Elizabeth Seton, a convert to Catholicity. After their arrival those zealous sisters were sufficiently generous to care not only for the Orphan Asylum, but also for St. Patrick's Parish School.

**1825.** The good bishop could not rest content until a schoolhouse should have been provided for the children of his Cathedral parish. In this cause, therefore, he labored earnestly and successfully. During 1825 the

schoolhouse in **Mulberry Street** was erected and used for its proper purpose. Another wish which was ever close to his heart was to obtain the services of some recognized Brotherhood of Religious who would superintend the education of his boys. But he was destined to die with this desire unsatisfied. For Bishop Hughes was reserved, by Providence, the honor and happiness of securing for the Boys' Department of St. Patrick's the services of the followers of De La Salle, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who began their labors in this school between 1853 and 1860. Under the rule of those Christian Brothers and of the Sisters of Charity, who in the time of Bishop Hughes became truly a *New York Religious Order*, St. Patrick's Schools have prospered admirably. Thousands and thousands of New York's best citizens are indebted to those schools for their education. In this year of grace, 1894, under the pastorate of the Rev. John F. Kearney, St. Patrick's Schools, with 29 teachers, are educating more than 1700 pupils. Many, very many of these, are Italians, whose parents are now to the Union what the Irish parents were less than half a century ago; that is to say, the Union's honest, hard-working, exemplary citizens, whose faults are all on the surface, and whose genius, worth, and virtue will yet work wonders for our beloved Republic. In one point the Italians differ widely from the Irish: they are not generous in contributing towards the support of the Church and her various institutions of charity. They come from a country in which the Church, always generous, was also for ages rich and powerful, and in a condition to give rather than to take material aid from her humbler children. The Italians, therefore, cannot yet quite understand the conditions under which the Church exists in countries where her divine mission is not understood by the majority of the citizens. When the full truth shall at last have gained the empire of their minds, perhaps they will show themselves as zealous as the Irish

to make sacrifices for the maintenance of their mother Church.

**1826.** In 1826 St. Mary's Church was founded by the Rev. Hatton Walsh. In the following year, 1827, he opened **St. Mary's Parish School** in the basement of the church, then situated in Sheriff Street. He placed the school under the superintendence of Mr. Harran, a competent schoolmaster, leaving him free to take whatever measures he might deem proper for gaining his livelihood through his educational work. Mr. Harran, accordingly, charged his pupils about three dollars a month each; so that St. Mary's Parish Schools were not free in the beginning. In 1829 Mr. Harran had under his rule about 100 pupils. In 1834 the Rev. William Quarters, afterwards first Bishop of Chicago, was the pastor of St. Mary's. By him the Sisters of Charity were introduced, and for the first time the schools were made free. The Brothers of the Christian Schools were not placed in charge of the Boys' Department until some time between 1850 and 1855, while the Rev. William Starrs, afterwards Vicar-General of the diocese, was St. Mary's pastor. The successor of Father Starrs was the Rev. Thomas Farrell, who in 1855 erected the first schoolhouse at No. 54 Pitt Street. Prior to 1860 Father Farrell became pastor of St. Joseph's in Sixth Avenue, and was succeeded in St. Mary's by the Very Rev. Archdeacon McCarron. The archdeacon purchased for St. Mary's girls the building on Madison Street, near Clinton, known as the Rutgers Female Institute, and then regarded as one of the finest educational buildings in the State. It was opened in September, 1860, as **St. Mary's Female Institute**. The Rev. Nicholas J. Hughes, the present pastor, and the immediate successor of the Rev. Edward O'Reilly, an earnest champion of Catholic schools, having so altered and enlarged the Madison Street building as to make it commodious enough for the boys and girls, has disposed of the Boys' building on Pitt Street, and has changed the

title of St. Mary's Female Institute to that of St. Mary's Schools. In the present year St. Mary's Schools have 1004 pupils, and a teaching staff of 23 ; namely, 4 Brothers of the Christian Schools, 12 Sisters of Charity, and 7 secular teachers. In their long and useful career St. Mary's Schools have given to the Church at least one bishop, the late Right Rev. Francis McNeirny of Albany, a goodly number of priests, religious and secular, and a very large number of Brothers and Sisters, while to the city they have given thousands of exemplary citizens.

**1829.** In 1829 a certain Brother Boylen opened an institution for the higher education of youth, and was at once assisted by some of the wealthier Catholic families of the city. But his institution rapidly declined, and died through his own lack of efficiency.

**1830.** In 1830 the Sisters of Charity opened **St. Patrick's Academy for Girls** at No. 261 Mulberry Street. This institution has ceased to exist.

**1833.** The Right Rev. John Dubois, the successor of Bishop Connolly, cherished, from the beginning of his episcopate, the desire to establish a college and seminary for his diocese on the plan of the famous Mt. St. Mary's in Maryland, of which he had been the beloved and venerated president. After much effort he had the happiness, in 1833, of laying, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, the corner-stone of a building destined for this twofold purpose. Scarcely had the building been finished when it was destroyed by fire. It had not yet been insured, and the bishop was obliged to suspend the undertaking. Some of the materials of the Nyack building were shipped to Brooklyn (then only a village), one of whose laymen, Mr. Cornelius Heeny, had offered some lots to the bishop, on which a seminary might be erected. Mr. Heeny, however, insisted upon seeing the edifice before he would give a proper transfer of the land, and therefore his offer was rejected. So far as I can learn, from history or tradition, this was Mr. Heeny's *one* mistake. He led a

holy life and died a happy death, bequeathing all his earthly possessions to the Catholic orphans of New York's growing diocese.

**1835.** On May 1, 1835, the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Md., opened **St. Mary's Academy** at 447 Grand Street. The house had been secured for them by the Rev. William Quarters, then pastor of St. Mary's, and afterwards, as already mentioned, first Bishop of Chicago. At a later date the academy was removed to its present home at No. 229 East Broadway. It began with thirty pupils in 1835, and continued to increase until 1861, when it registered upwards of two hundred. Since then, like all the down-town parishes of the east side of the city, St. Mary's has been made to experience the decline of Catholicity. In 1894 the average attendance at St. Mary's Academy is only seventy-five.

**1838.** In the year 1838, Bishop Dubois, still adhering to his resolve to have for his diocese a seminary, purchased from Mr. Lafarge of Lafargeville, Jefferson County, N. Y., the estate of Grovemont, which he opened at once for the holy purpose. But students were few, the distance from the Metropolis great, and the means of transfer inadequate. Hence **Lafargeville Seminary** enjoyed only a brief existence.

**1841.** To Bishop Hughes, coadjutor and successor to Bishop Dubois, and afterwards first Archbishop of New York, was reserved the honor of providing for New York a permanent seminary. In 1839 he purchased the Rose Hill Farm at Fordham, which embraced ninety-eight acres, for \$30,000. Already on the farm were two substantial buildings: first, the old Rose Hill Manor House, which had been crowned with a venerable antiquity long before the birth of the Republic; and, secondly, the stone house, which now forms the centre of St. John's College, and which was erected by Mr. Horatio Shepard Moats of Kings County, in the same year in which he transferred the property to the Catholics of New York,

represented by Bishop Hughes. As soon as possible after obtaining possession, the bishop erected the square, one-story edifice which stands near St. John's Hall, facing the lawn, and which was intended to accommodate the seminarians. This building served afterwards as a parochial residence, and later still as a meeting-house for the pious societies of the parish of Our Lady of Mercy. Thither the Lafargeville seminarians, fourteen in number, were summoned in the Fall of 1840, **their new abode being placed under the patronage of St. Joseph**, and their first superior being the Rev. Felix Vilanis. In the following June, on the feast of St. John Baptist 1841, Bishop Hughes formally opened **St. John's College**, with the Rev. John McCloskey, afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of New York, as the first president. Studies were begun in the following September; the college having some fifty or sixty pupils, and the number of seminarians having risen from fourteen to thirty, of whom nineteen were students of theology. The large building adjoining the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, as well as the church itself, was begun in 1845, the former intended for use as the Séminary proper, the latter as the Seminary Chapel. On March 17, 1845, the state legislature granted to the young college all the rights and privileges of a university. Meanwhile several changes had taken place in the presidency of the college. Dr. McCloskey remained president for about one year. In 1842 he resumed his pastoral duties at St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Ambrose Manahan. After a brief period Dr. Manahan also resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Harley, a young and promising priest. Father Harley's presidency opened brilliantly, and an era of great prosperity seemed about to dawn, when the good priest was forced by an illness, from which he never recovered, to seek relief in foreign travel. The Seminary of St. Joseph was also made to experience vicissitude. For in January, 1844, the seminarians were



ordered from Fordham to the old building which stood on the site of the Cathedral at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, probably the same in which Father Anthony Kohlmann, S.J., had begun thirty-six years before the New York Literary Institution. Here the seminarians remained, under the guidance of the Lazarist Fathers, until the following September, when they were sent back to Fordham. The Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D.D., afterwards Archbishop of Baltimore, during those six months of exile from Fordham made his immediate preparation for ordination to the priesthood. Shortly after this event he was made vice-president of St. John's College, and in the enforced absence of Father Harley he governed the college well and wisely until the autumn of 1846, when the Jesuit Fathers, at the invitation of Bishop Hughes, came on from Kentucky and assumed control of the institution. Ever since then St. John's College has been under the guidance of those peerless directors of youth. In the early sixties St. Joseph's Seminary was transferred to Troy, N. Y. Further on we shall speak of it again. At their coming, in 1846, the Jesuits found only about fifty pupils. Now the students at St. John's are two hundred and sixty. The buildings have been multiplied; the old farm acres bear trees for fruit and for kindly shade, and furnish forth grains and vegetables for food, and flowers to delight the eye; and fields for play have been set apart, and pleasant pathways made, and improvement added to improvement until to-day St. John's is in all respects one of the most completely equipped educational institutions in the United States. Formerly a special commercial course of study might have been followed at St. John's; but for several reasons this was some time ago abandoned, so that now all of her two hundred and sixty students follow either the classical or the scientific course, or both.

Of those at one or another period connected with

the college many have deserved well of the cause of Catholic education. First of all was the founder himself, the illustrious Bishop Hughes, to whose zealous efforts not St. John's alone, but many other educational institutions, owe their origin. He introduced to New York the Religious of the Sacred Heart; he founded St. Joseph's Seminary, first at Fordham, then at Troy; he stood forth as the champion of the children of Catholics, and by his eloquence convinced Americans that if they insisted upon having public schools supported by the State, they could not logically allow those schools to be pervaded by a spirit of any sort of sectarianism. Americans in New York, acknowledging the solidity of the ground on which he stood, yet, unwilling to go as far as true Christianity demanded and aid their Catholic fellow-citizens in educating their children according to their conscience, chose the one alternative of sustaining the public schools without religion, leaving the children's religious training to be divided among the parents, ministers, priests, and the blessed newspapers. Bishop Hughes could not, of course, consent to have his people's children sent to schools from which religion was banished, any more than he could consent to have them sent to schools in which an erroneous religion prevailed. He knew also that most Catholics were poor, having been made so by the robberies of the glorious Reformation; that they were obliged to labor daily, long and hard, to earn for themselves and their numerous children their daily bread; and that, therefore, it was morally impossible for those parents to devote their attention to the Catholic education of their children. What, then, was to be done? The always clear-headed Bishop Hughes saw only one way of solving the all-important question. "Let parochial schools be established and maintained everywhere," thought he; "the days have come, and the place, in which the school is more necessary than the Church." Nor did Bishop Hughes fail to act upon this



conclusion, which with him became a principle. To each new pastor by him appointed was he careful to say: "You must proceed upon the principle that, in this age and country, the school is before the Church"—an excellent principle for the young Church in the United States; but a principle only too soon, and too often since, abandoned!

The successor of Archbishop Hughes, the Most Rev. John Cardinal McCloskey of happy memory, also rendered signal services to the cause of Catholic education—first, as the president of St. John's College, and secondly, as Bishop of Albany; and, finally, as Cardinal Archbishop of New York.

The Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, for some years acting president of St. John's, then Bishop of Newark, and finally Archbishop of Baltimore, was the author of a very interesting and instructive "History of the Catholic Church in New York."

John Gilmary Shea, whose name will be always remembered as that of the historian by excellence of Catholicity in America, was an alumnus of St. John's.

Father Jouin, S.J., long the professor of philosophy at St. John's, is the gifted author of the "*Compendium Logicæ et Metaphysicæ*" and of the "*Compendium Philosophiæ Moralis*," two works which have been extensively used as text-books in our colleges and seminaries.

But who is there of the Jesuits, living or dead, who has not in some way rendered important service to Catholic education? Their name is a synonym for all that is pure, straightforward, honest, and learned. They are lovers of truth, of truth in religion, art, science, literature; and as educators, despite all opposition, they persist in disseminating, propagating, and defending the truth that has been found. May the members of their society never cease to be the masters at old St. John's!

1841. In this year, 1841, Bishop Hughes obtained for

his diocese a community of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, a religious society founded in Paris at the opening of the present century, by Madame Barat, for the Christian education of young ladies. The New York community was under the government of Madame de Galitzin, the daughter of one of the noblest Russian families. At the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets they opened their first New York **Academy for Young Ladies**, in 1841. Finding this locality unsuited to their purpose, they removed in 1842 to Astoria, L. I. But an opportunity arising to secure possession of the Lorillard estate at Manhattanville, the community purchased the property and opened the academy in 1844. There it has since remained, doing excellent work among the daughters of those families from which, because of their social position in the community, much is expected of good and holy example.

**1841.** The year 1841 is also remarkable as that in which Bishop Hughes made a systematic effort to call the attention of American citizens to the abuses of the then existing common-school system, which, leaving the schools of the people in charge of a bigoted "Public School Society," was a potent means for spreading the most absurd calumnies among the rising generation, and for exciting their hatred against a large body of the Union's most patriotic citizens. The bishop's effort was successful in so far as it led to the abolition of the old, and the adoption of the present system of governing the public schools. That the present system is defective is openly acknowledged by many non-Catholics of the highest wisdom and widest experience; but it is infinitely preferable to its narrow-minded predecessor.

**1843.** In 1843 Bishop Hughes, desiring to place the parish of St. Nicholas under the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, requested their Superior in Baltimore to send a community to New York. His wish was complied with; a community was sent on, with the Rev.

Gabriel Rumpler as Father Rector. But the lay trustees of St. Nicholas refusing to second the bishop's design, the Redemptorists, acting under counsel of the bishop, purchased lots in Third Street, on which were raised at once "a residence, a SCHOOL, and a church." The present schoolhouse of the **Most Holy Redeemer** was blessed and opened in November 1873, while the Rev. Joseph Wirth, C.S.S.R., was rector. In 1876 the school had 1110 pupils under the Brothers of Mary and the School Sisters of Notre Dame. Now there are 616 pupils under the Christian Brothers and the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

1844. The **Parochial School of St. John Baptist** was established in 1844 in the basement of the Church, in West Thirtieth Street. There it remained under one secular teacher until May 1, 1871, when the Rev. Bonaventura Frey, O.M.Cap., opened the new school-building in West Thirty-first Street. The boys were given in charge of the Brothers of Mary; the girls to the Sisters of St. Dominic. Originally the number of pupils was 110; at present it is 336.

1844. In the month of August 1844, the Rev. Father Zachariah Kunze, O.S.F., opened the **School of St. Francis of Assisi** in West Thirty-first Street. It remained for twenty-two years under one secular teacher; and then, in 1866, it was placed under the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. In 1894 the number of pupils is 150.

1847. The nucleus of **St. Francis Xavier's College** was formed in the basement of the church in Elizabeth Street, which was solemnly dedicated July 31, 1847, as the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, the first pastor being the Rev. Peter Verheyden, S.J. This church was destroyed by fire, January 22, 1848, and was never rebuilt.

The Fathers did not suffer this disaster to interfere with the college, but conducted classes for a few months in the basement of St. James's Church, and then in a building on Third Avenue, near Twelfth Street, where

they remained until the present building had been completed.

On September 14, 1850, the corner-stone of the Jesuit Church in West Sixteenth Street was laid, the orator of the occasion being the Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, S.T.D., late Bishop of Charleston. Near the church and simultaneously arose the college buildings, which, through continual enlargements and improvements, have become one of the conspicuous ornaments of the city. Beginning with 174 students, the daily attendance at St. Francis Xavier's has continued to increase until now it is no less than 700. Like St. John's, the record of St. Francis Xavier's is one of brilliancy, success, and honor.

**1848.** In 1848, on the last day of February, Monseigneur Jansen, Bishop of Nancy, after a fruitful mission among the French in Canada, came to New York, and lectured in old St. Peter's to a large audience of French and Spaniards. His eloquence in this lecture and in the brief retreat which he began for the French on the following Wednesday was such as to spur the French and French-Americans of the city to strive to erect a church for themselves. Before the end of May, in that same year, they had purchased for \$30,750 lots on Canal Street, previously occupied by the Episcopal Church of the Annunciation. **The Church of St. Vincent de Paul** was soon erected, and a **parish school** established, which latter, with 175 pupils, was given in charge of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Later both church and school were removed to their present place in West Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

**1848.** In July 1848, without any special ceremony, the first independent institution of the Christian Brothers was opened in Second Street, near Second Avenue, as the **De La Salle Academy**. Only 20 pupils answered the roll-call in the following September; but since that time the number attending old "Second Street," as it is known by its affectionate alumni, has been very large.

At present, because of the establishment of the **De La Salle Polytechnic Institute** in West Fifty-ninth Street, the number of pupils in the Second Street Academy is only 150. Besides which, the academy has now only a commercial course, the classical having been abandoned. It is no less efficient for its present than it was for its former purpose; and I cannot pronounce for it a higher eulogy than to state the fact that, before their graduation, the pupils of its senior class are generally, and almost to a boy, engaged by the best merchants of New York.

**1850.** The Germans were the pioneers in the cause of Catholic education in Poughkeepsie, having established **St. Michael's School** in 1850. In the beginning the pupils were only five or six in number, and were in charge of a secular teacher. After some years of patient waiting, a schoolhouse was at last provided—a generous Catharine Tillman having contributed \$1000 towards the erection of the building. After this important event the Sisters of Christian Charity were placed over the pupils, who now number 163.

**1850.** Not long after the establishment of St. Francis Xavier's College, the zealous Jesuits decided upon establishing also a **free school for boys**. A suitable building was erected in West Nineteenth Street, and the school was opened under secular teachers with 207 pupils. Later on the Christian Brothers took charge, and continued to educate the boys until some time within the decade of 1870 to 1880, when they withdrew, and were succeeded by secular teachers. The present number of pupils is 391.

**St. Francis Xavier's School for Girls**, in West Eighteenth Street, was not opened until May 1, 1868. It was at once placed under the Religious of the Sacred Heart, than whom I know no more efficient educators. Their pupils at present are 451 in number.

**1850.** On September 8, 1847, was laid the corner-stone

of the first Redemptorist Church of St. Alphonsus, in Thompson Street. On November 25, of the same year, the edifice was dedicated by Bishop Hughes. Soon after, probably about 1850, the basement of the church became **St. Alphonsus' Parochial School**, with five classrooms. The present schoolhouse of St. Alphonsus was erected subsequently to 1872. The present number of pupils is 809, under the Christian Brothers, the Sisters of Charity, and some secular assistants.

**1851.** The following account of **St. Brigid's Parochial Schools** is from the pen of the present pastor, the Rev. P. F. McSweeney, D.D.:

"The Rev. Richard Kein, about 1851, first started the school in the basement of the church, with one school-master and perhaps 100 children. About 1854 the Rev. Thomas F. Mooney introduced the Sisters of Charity, and for three years or so had three of them in the place with the original master and about 300 children. In 1857 he built and opened the present schoolhouse, without special ceremony, increasing the number of Sisters, and also introducing the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Although no statistics were kept at the time, it is likely that there were some 1000 children in all at the commencement. Afterwards, owing to the fact that the Catholic population of St. Brigid's began to migrate to the upper part of the city, the number of children gradually diminished, although the school was more and more improved by the increase of teachers and the lessening of the number of pupils in each class. When Father Mooney died, in 1877, there were 12 teachers, and probably 800 children. In 1878 the school was further improved by the addition of another building by the Rev. P. F. McSweeney, S.T.D., so that, at the present writing, 1893, all the classes are well lighted, and the accommodations generally quite satisfactory; but, for the reasons heretofore given, the number of children is still growing smaller. The present number is 712, and



the number of teachers 15 ; namely, six Sisters of Charity, four Brothers of the Christian Schools, and five secular teachers. To say that any of them has done any signal service for education would, probably, be an exaggeration ; but since 1851, in the forty-two years of its existence, St. Brigid's has turned out a big army of good Christian men and women, among whom are many priests and members of religious orders."

1853. In 1853, after five years of labor in Canal Street and at De La Salle Academy, the Brothers of the Christian Schools resolved to found a college. A commanding site, overlooking the Hudson at Manhattanville, was purchased, and on it was erected the Academy of the Holy Infancy. The school remained an academy until 1863, when by a charter from the State it was endowed with the title of **Manhattan College** and the powers and privileges of a university. Within a short time Manhattan College, under the presidency of Brother Patrick,—whose virtues and ability raised him to the rank of Assistant to the Superior-General of his order and made a deep impression upon the hearts and minds of many of New York's best citizens,—and of his successors, Brothers Paulian, Humphrey (to whose spirit peace!), and Anthony, marched forward to the front rank of metropolitan educational institutions. Its reputation became almost universal. During the writer's time at Manhattan, Ireland, Spain, Cuba, Venezuela, California, Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Maryland,—were all represented among the students. But, of course, the greater number belonged to New York State. Whether or not experience has caused the Brothers to formulate a code of strict written rules for the government of the college, I do not know ; but in the days of the early and middle 70's, they strove to make the life at college as like as possible to ordinary American life at home. Freedom of speech and freedom of written expression of thought were encouraged in the intercourse of the pupils

with one another and with their teachers. "True Christian, manly honor, and close attention to duty,"—these were the watchwords given by the Brothers to their boys; and, considering the natural rashness of youth, and its impatience of restraint by parents, professors, books, laws, manners, rules, or customs, this Alma Mater of many hundreds has no cause to blush for her training and its results. Many of Manhattan's sons have become wise lawyers, and skilful physicians, and zealous clergymen, and exemplary men of business. Only a few have been wiled away from the path of righteousness; none from the path of Christian truth. The Brothers are not accustomed to speak much to their students on the subject of vocation to the religious or the ecclesiastical state; nor do they much more than set an illustrious example of frequent reception of the sacraments. Nevertheless, many of their boys freely and lovingly assist at the Holy Sacrifice every day during Lent and during Mary's month, and many of them also study for the priesthood—so many that I can safely venture to assert that no class was ever graduated from Manhattan which did not number one or more aspirants to the religious or the ecclesiastical state.

The city has grown very much since 1863. Soon there will be scant space left on Manhattan Island for the isolation, the solitude so desirable for institutions of learning. Comprehending this, the Brothers purchased, within the last two or three years, a piece of ground on the Hudson River, between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, which is an ideal site for a college. Pending the opening of the new, the old Manhattan College pursues its even course of usefulness to Church and State, with a register of about 400 students.

**1853.** In 1853 the Rev. Thomas S. Preston, afterwards Chancellor and Vicar-General of New York and a Right Rev. Prelate of His Holiness the Pope, became the first resident pastor of St. Mary's Parish. Yonkers, which had



been founded six years previously by the Rev. Jesuit Father John Ryan, of St. John's College, Fordham. The earliest care of young Father Preston was the establishment of a parish school. He erected a small "gable-roofed brick structure" near St. Mary's Church and opened it as **St. Mary's Parochial School**, with 25 pupils, in charge of a secular teacher. In 1855 Father Preston was made secretary to Bishop Hughes, and the Rev. E. Lynch succeeded him as pastor of St. Mary's. Father Lynch built a more commodious schoolhouse than that of Father Preston, and introduced as teachers the Brothers of the Christian Schools and the Sisters of Charity.

In June, 1877, the Rev. Charles R. Corley, the present pastor, found the whole parish property heavily encumbered, and "the boys' school closed for want of funds. In September of the same year he recalled the Brothers and opened both departments of the school, with an attendance of 350 pupils." This number went on increasing until 1885, when Father Corley found it necessary to enlarge the school to three times its original capacity. "It is now in splendid order, well ventilated, and furnished with steam-heating apparatus to insure perfect warmth during winter." The teaching staff, composed of five Christian Brothers, eight Sisters of Charity, and three secular teachers, educate in 1894 no fewer than 900 pupils.

**1854.** During the pastorate of the Rev. Walter J. Quarters, a brother of Chicago's first bishop, and the successor of the Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, on June 11, 1854, the Very Rev. William Starrs solemnly dedicated the Church of St. Lawrence O'Toole in East Eighty-fourth Street. "Almost immediately"—I quote from Goulding's History—"Father Quarters instituted parochial and Sunday schools, placing the girls under the care of the Sisters of Charity."

In 1866 the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey transferred the care of the parish to the Society of Jesus, the

Rev. Father Maréchal being appointed pastor. In 1876 the **Parochial Schools of St. Lawrence** had 758 pupils, with Sisters of Charity and some seculars as teachers. At present, under the same Sisters, the pupils number 482.

Besides the school there is an institution of later date, namely, **St. Lawrence's Academy**, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. It has a register of 76.

**1854.** In 1854 the Rev. John Lewis founded **St. Mary's Parochial School at Rosebank, S. I.** In the beginning there were only 90 pupils, in charge of a secular teacher. Now it is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and numbers about 300 pupils. The same zealous pastor assisted the Sisters of Charity in founding within the limits of his parish **St. Mary's Academy**. It opened in 1867, September 2d, with 19 pupils; now it has 54.

**1854.** In May, 1854, the Rev. Patrick McKenna, anxious to accommodate the pupils of **St. James's Parochial Schools**, who since about 1838 had had no better school than the basement of St. James's Church, purchased for \$20,000 the Mariners' Church in Roosevelt Street, and lost no time in transforming it into such a school-building as would, to some extent, meet the requirements of the children of his parish. Before long that building became entirely inadequate. Wherefore, in 1868, the Rev. Felix Farrelly, then pastor of St. James's, built the splendid schoolhouse which stands at the corner of James Street and New Bowery. This building, in 1876, was attended by no fewer than 1340 pupils. Since that time, for causes already shown in the case of other parishes in the southeastern portion of the city, the daily attendance at St. James's Schools is smaller than it used to be. Nevertheless, under the enlightened and zealous pastorate of the Rev. John J. Kean, St. James's Schools have a register of 1100 pupils. These pupils are in charge of the Sisters of Charity, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and several secular teachers. More than once have those old schools, despite their noisy surroundings,

been recorded as best in New York by the Archdiocesan Inspector.

**1854.** On December 8, 1854, the reigning Pontiff, Pius IX., of blessed memory, in presence of 600 bishops, and amid the plaudits of 200,000,000 Catholics, defined the dogma of sweet Mary's Immaculate Conception. Whereupon the Right Rev. John Hughes, Bishop of New York, and then present in Rome, resolved that as soon as possible a church should be raised in New York to emphasize the papal definition. Property in East Fourteenth Street had been already acquired, and the Rev. Bernard Farrelly was appointed in June 1855 to build up New York's Church and Parish of Mary's Immaculate Conception. Father Farrelly's health failing, the work was assigned to the Rev. John Ryan, in October, 1855. Father Ryan labored zealously, and the Church of the Immaculate Conception was solemnly dedicated by Archbishop Hughes, in May, 1858. **The Schools of the Immaculate Conception** must have been opened shortly afterwards,—because Father Ryan was zealous for Catholic education,—probably in the basement of the church. But the present schoolhouse was erected in 1864, by the Rev. Dr. Morrogh, one of Father Ryan's most zealous successors. He gave the school in charge of the Sisters of Charity. In 1875, on October 23d, Dr. Morrogh died in Italy, whither he had wandered in search of the boon of health. His immediate successor is the Rev. John Edwards, who for some years was procurator and professor of sacred eloquence in the seminary at Troy. Under his *régime* the Brothers of the Christian Schools have been introduced, and the schools of the Immaculate Conception, during several successive years, numbered about 1700 pupils. For the past two or three years the parish has been declining, both because of the influx of non-Catholics and the uptown migration of Catholics. Nevertheless, the schools continue to be among the largest in the city, and, under thirty-two

teachers, Brothers, Sisters, and seculars, educate 1450 children.

**1855.** In 1855 the Ursuline Nuns opened **St. Joseph's Academy in East Morrisania**. In 1876 their academy had some 60 pupils. In 1892 the academy was removed to Mt. St. Ursula, Bedford Park. The number of pupils has increased to 98.

**1855.** In the month of April, 1855, the Very Rev. Archdeacon McCarron, who died pastor of St. Mary's, erected **the schoolhouse of St. Joseph in Leroy Street**. Under his zealous administration of the dear old parish, no fewer than 850 children were educated by the Christian Brothers, the Sisters of Charity, and several assistant seculars. The present number of pupils is a little over 700, and the composition of the teaching staff remains unchanged. The school-building stands now within the limits of the recently established parish of St. Veronica.

**1856.** In 1856 Archdeacon McCarron, with the Sisters of Charity, established **St. Joseph's Academy**, at which there are now 32 pupils.

**1856.** In 1856 the Sisters of Charity founded **St. Brigid's Academy**, the first Superior being Mother Angela Hughes, the sister of Bishop Hughes. The original number of pupils was 32; the present is 153.

**1856.** **The Transfiguration Schools** were opened in 1856 by the Rev. Father McClellan, then pastor. At one period of their existence these schools were very flourishing, accommodating about 1200 children under the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity. But within the last decade or two the character of the district has been woefully changed. Church, school, and rectory now stand in the midst of New York's Chinese quarter; the congregation has dwindled away, the Christian Brothers have departed, and the few Sisters and secular teachers now necessary have only about 300 pupils.

**1857.** In 1846 certain difficulties arose between the Archbishop of New York and the Superiors in Emmitts-

burg of the Sisters of Charity. Those difficulties were speedily and wisely settled in the following manner: The Sisters then in New York, to the number of 50, were dispensed from their vows of obedience, and were given liberty of choice between returning to Maryland and remaining in New York. Out of the 50, 32 chose to remain. These founded the new community of "Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul," and elected Mother M. Elizabeth Boyle as first Superior. By 1847 the Sisters had established themselves at 105th Street and Fifth Avenue, in a mother-house to which they gave the name of **Mt. St. Vincent Academy**. Here they remained until 1857, when the property was disposed of to the city authorities, who wished to include it in the new Central Park. In the same year the Sisters founded the present **Mt. St. Vincent Academy**, which with its surroundings forms one of the most beautiful scenes to be observed along the beautiful shores of the Hudson. Their old home, without change of name until recently, was transformed into a restaurant, and enjoyed the generous patronage of the numerous visitors to the park. Their new academy has been very successful. The present number of young ladies there is 185. Here also is the novitiate of the Sisters, who, in 1846 numbering only 32, are now 1080. It is to be hoped that this community will continue to increase. For certainly its members have accomplished abundant good in the diocese. They have directed and taught the greater number of our select, as well as of our parochial, schools; they have directed and governed one of New York's noblest hospitals; they have been in charge of New York's Foundling and Orphan Asylums, and of several industrial schools and day-nurseries; in one word, they have labored honestly to deserve their title of Sisters of Charity—that Christian charity which makes itself "all to all men, that it may lead all to Christ."

**1858.** In September, 1858, the **Holy Cross Academy** was

opened by the Sisters of Charity, in West Forty-second Street, with 75 pupils. The present number of pupils is 245.

**1858.** About 1858 the Rev. Michael McAleer opened **St. Columba's Schools** in West Twenty-fifth Street, placing the boys under the Christian Brothers, the girls under the Sisters of Charity. No record remains either of special ceremonies at the opening, or of the original number of pupils. Some years ago the Brothers withdrew from St. Columba's, and since then the children, who now number 547, have been taught by the Sisters of Charity and some secular assistants.

**1859.** The corner-stone of the Church of the Assumption in West Forty-ninth Street was laid by Archbishop McCloskey on May 1st, 1859, the pastor being the Rev. Benedict Stroehle. From the beginning Father Stroehle had a **parish school**; but it was only towards the close of his pastorate, which ended in 1876, that he succeeded in erecting the pretty school-building in West Fiftieth Street. After its erection all his children were placed under the School Sisters of Notre Dame, of Milwaukee. These Sisters are still in charge and have 482 pupils. From the present pastor, the Rev. A. B. Schwenniger, the Notre Dame Sisters, themselves true artists in teaching, receive great encouragement. He is continually inventing, contriving, or writing something whereby the cause of education may be advanced, not in the Assumption Schools only, but everywhere. Happily, perhaps, for his countrymen, unhappily for the rest of us, his writings are all in German.

**1859.** In 1859 the Rev. William H. Clowry, a graduate of Ireland's famous Seminary of Maynooth, a professor of the Western "Seminary of St. Mary's of the Lake," a perfect Irish gentleman and a perfect Catholic priest, was honored by Archbishop Hughes with the duty of erecting and perfecting the now magnificent parish of the glorious Archangel Gabriel, the Angel of the Incar-



nation. Not long was this man of God, this staunch upholder of Christ's authority in the sacred persons of His duly-appointed bishops—not long was he in founding schools according to the mind and heart of that illustrious archbishop who had declared that the time had come for “the School before the Church.” Scarcely had his building in East Thirty-sixth Street been finished, when, in May, 1860, its upper portion was opened as **St. Gabriel's Girls' School** and placed in charge of the ever-ready Sisters of Charity. At the opening of St. Gabriel's Girls' School, the pupils, 300 in number, assisted, with their teachers, at the Holy Sacrifice, which was offered by their zealous pastor. In the spring of 1863 Father Clowry opened the **Boys' School** in the lower portion of the building already mentioned. There were 450 boys, who during 18 months continued to be instructed by secular teachers. In the winter of 1865 Father Clowry succeeded in obtaining the services of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. From that time forward St. Gabriel's Schools made admirable progress. So famous did they become that whenever a friend of parish schools would name St. Gabriel's as an illustration of their efficiency, his opponent would be forced to the reply that not every parish school was like St. Gabriel's. During several years the pupils of St. Gabriel's received a truly academic education, such as, if sought elsewhere, would have cost their parents many hundreds of dollars. For the past twelve or fifteen years they have not ventured upon a higher grade of studies than that followed in the public schools; but within this grade they retain all their ancient efficiency under the fostering care of the Right Rev. Monsignor Farley, V.G., the present pastor. Although the buildings had been much enlarged by Father Clowry, Monsignor Farley, soon after his appointment to the pastorate, found it necessary to increase still more the accommodations for the schools. He therefore erected **St. Gabriel's Hall**, a splendid building, which serves

not only for public examinations and exhibitions of the schools, but also affords five excellent rooms for the five highest classes of the Boys' Department. In fine, Monsignor Farley, during the present month, March, 1894, has succeeded in his efforts to obtain from the Regents of the New York State University a charter recognizing St. Gabriel's as a school of the middle academic grade—an honor long delayed and richly merited. In the present year the number of pupils attending St. Gabriel's Schools is no less than 1584. The teaching staff is 29 in number: namely, 4 Christian Brothers, 15 Sisters of Charity, and 10 secular teachers. It is also worthy of note that during the regular season there is a St. Gabriel's Evening-school, with about 100 pupils, under one of the clergymen and several secular teachers.

**1860.** In September, 1860, Sister M. Cornelia, assisted by the Rev. Father Clowry, opened **St. Gabriel's Academy** in East Thirty-sixth Street. The original number of pupils was 50; the present number is 75. The work of the Sisters of Charity in this academy has been always such as to attract pupils from other parts of the city besides that which forms the parish of St. Gabriel.

**1860.** In 1860 the Rev. John Breen became pastor of the parish of the Annunciation, Manhattanville. By his efforts was erected the building used as a **parish school for boys**, who were placed under the Christian Brothers of Manhattan College, which adjoins the parish church. The girls of the district had already been provided for by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, who, prior to the disastrous conflagration of a few years ago, conducted a free school near the Academy Building. This school has passed out of existence. The Boys' School still endures under the pastoral administration of the Rev. M. A. Nolan, and numbers 218 pupils, taught by two Christian Brothers and two secular teachers.

**1861.** In 1861 the **Parochial School of St. Joseph, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street**, was established in the



basement of the church. There it remained under the guidance of secular teachers until 1885, with about 100 pupils. In the second week of September, 1885, the new schoolhouse erected by the Rev. Anthony Kessler, the present pastor, was solemnly blessed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, attended by Father Kessler. The original number of pupils in this building was 140, and the original teachers were of the Order of St. Dominic. The Sisters of St. Dominic were succeeded by the Sisters of St. Agnes, who in their turn were succeeded by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, from Milwaukee. These last-named religious continue to direct the school, which has increased to 350 pupils.

1864. On the 24th of October, 1864, occurred an event of the highest importance to the diocese of New York, for on that day the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey solemnly dedicated the Chapel of **St. Joseph's Seminary**, Troy, N. Y. Assisting him on that memorable day were the Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston; the Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington; the Right Rev. David W. Bacon, Bishop of Portland; the Right Rev. F. P. McFarland, Bishop of Hartford; and the Very Rev. John J. Conroy, Administrator, and shortly afterwards Bishop, of Albany.

The Seminary building, with its 42 surrounding acres on the summit of Ida Hill, had been purchased by Archbishop Hughes from the Methodists for \$60,000. The Methodists were led to part with the property by the failure of the university which they had established upon it some few years previously. About \$60,000 additional were expended in altering the building so as to fit it for its present purpose.

It was opened with 57 students of philosophy and theology, under the presidency of the Very Rev. H. Vandenhende, a Canon of the Cathedral of Ghent, in Belgium. As co-educators with him of the candidates for the holy priesthood, Canon Vandenhende had the

Rev. Henry Gabriels, now the Right Rev. Bishop of Ogdensburg; the Rev. Charles Roelants, now a Canon of Ghent; the Rev. Peter A. Puissant, now the Very Rev. President of the Seminary—all of whom had been distinguished students of Louvain's famous university, and all of whom are excellent scholars and model priests. Besides these Louvain graduates there were in the original faculty two American priests, namely, the Rev. Alexander Sherwood Healy, at first professor of Moral Theology and afterwards Director, and the Rev. Patrick W. Tandy, who discharged the very important duties of procurator. In 1871 Canon Vandenhende returned to his native land with the benediction of all who had known him in America, and Dr. Gabriels became president of St. Joseph's. It was in 1871 also that the seminary faculty was enriched by the advent of the Rev. Augustine Fizez, S.T.L. Lov., for many years professor of Dogmatic and now professor of Moral Theology.

The names of the friends of Catholic education who, either as professors or students or in both capacities, have been connected with St. Joseph's Seminary would make a list too long for insertion here, since it would include almost all of those who have the right to hail her as Alma Mater. And here we may introduce a quotation from the pretty little "Souvenir" issued on the occasion of the blessing of the corner-stone of the new St. Joseph's Seminary, near Yonkers. "From its opening until January, 1891, St. Joseph's Seminary has matriculated over 900 students, of whom 468, after the regular course, have been ordained priests in the Seminary Chapel, the others having either died or been ordained elsewhere, or abandoned their studies. There are, at the present writing (May, 1891), about 183 students of St. Joseph's laboring in the diocese of New York; 58 in Albany; 69 in Boston; 48 in Rochester; 13 in Hartford; 11 in Springfield, Mass.; 15 in Ogdensburg; 4 in Portland, Me.; 8 in Peoria; 4 in Burlington; 29 in Syracuse; 5 in

Providence; 4 in Manchester; 3 in Trenton; 1 in Detroit; 2 in Denver; 1 in Buffalo; 1 in Louisville; 1 in Chicago; 2 with the Jesuits; 1 with the Redemptorists." The author of the "*Souvenir*" acknowledges his indebtedness for the above statistics to the Right Rev. Bishop Gabriels, formerly president of the seminary.

In 1894 there are in the Hierarchy of the United States two bishops who owe their education to St. Joseph's—namely, the Right Rev. Bishop Bradley, of Manchester, and the Right Rev. Bishop Tierney, of Hartford.

The present number of students at Troy is 128.

During the Fourth Diocesan Synod of New York, held under the presidency of the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, His Grace declared his intention to provide a new St. Joseph's Seminary within easier distance of the Metropolis than the one in Troy, and appointed a committee to decide upon a site for the contemplated institution. The final result was the purchase, by Archbishop Corrigan, of part of the estate known as Valentine Hill, near Yonkers, for the sum of \$64,146.77. It consists of nearly 60 acres. For nearly two centuries this property had belonged to the Valentine family, and it is rich in Revolutionary reminiscences.

On May 17, 1891, the feast of Pentecost, the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan blessed the corner-stone of **the new seminary** in presence of a multitude so great that the elevated railroads of New York, in conjunction with the "New York and Northern," which passes hard by the seminary, were found wholly inadequate for its proper transportation.

The new seminary, now complete exteriorly, is a magnificent structure, whose plans, perfect in every detail, were prepared by Messrs. Schickel & Co., architects, of New York City.

The cost of this building will be considerably more than half a million dollars, much of which is being con-

tributed by the priests of the diocese. The Most Rev. Archbishop is the donor of the Seminary Chapel, which will cost about \$60,000. The whole building will be fire-proof and fitted for the accommodation of at least 100 students.

**1865.** In September, 1865, the Rev. Joseph Woods opened **St. Augustine's School** in East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, giving it in charge of secular teachers. The Rev. M. A. Nolan, Father Woods' successor, built the commodious little schoolhouse, and introduced the Sisters of Charity, whose pupils number now 150.

**1867.** The Rev. Father Buchmeyer in 1867 erected the schoolhouse of **St. Nicholas** in Second Street. The boys are under the Christian Brothers, the girls under the Sisters of St. Dominic. The whole number of pupils is 500.

**1867.** In 1867 the Very Rev. Father Bonaventura Frey, O.M.Cap., founded the **School of Our Lady of Sorrows** at the corner of Pitt and Stanton streets, with 50 pupils in charge of secular teachers. The Brothers of Mary now have charge of the boys, and the Sisters of St. Dominic have charge of the girls. The present number of pupils is nearly 600.

**1868.** In September, 1868, the Rev. James Dougherty, D.D., opened **St. Joseph's School at Kingston**, Ulster County with 127 pupils, to whom he gave as teachers the Sisters of Charity. The present number of pupils is 185.

**1869.** In the fall of 1869 Madame Victorine Boucher opened at Fordham a private academy for girls, which was the predecessor, as had been her intention, of the present **St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes**. The first of the class for whose education the institute was designed was received a few weeks subsequent to the opening of the academy. The institute has so prospered that it now has two branches, one in Brooklyn, which began in the spring of 1874, and the other in Westchester, opened

in 1876. All these houses are directed by excellent ladies, who are wholly devoted to the work. The institute has at present 97 pupils at Fordham, 63 in Brooklyn, and 141 at Westchester.

**1869.** In 1869 the Rev. Matthew Nicot, founder and first pastor of the Church of St. Boniface, erected the school-building in **East Forty-seventh Street**, at an expense of \$49,000. The children, 238 in number, are taught by four Sisters of St. Dominic.

**1870.** On September 5, 1870, the Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, afterwards a Right Rev. Prelate of His Holiness and Vicar-General of New York, opened the Boys' Department of **St. Michael's School**, with 340 pupils, whom he placed under secular teachers. On September 28, 1874, the same pastor opened the Girls' Department with 623 pupils, whom he gave in charge of the Irish Presentation Nuns, an efficient body of teachers. The boys now number 577, the girls 757.

During a period of five years or so, the Right Rev. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, was the director of St. Michael's Schools.

**1870.** In September, 1870, the **Academy of St. Joseph at Peekskill**, on the Hudson, having been blessed by Father Karel, the Chaplain, was opened by the Sisters of St. Francis with 6 pupils. This number has increased to 55. The educational work of the Sisters is not confined to the academy, for on the same premises they conduct a large institution for destitute children.

**1870.** In 1870 the Rev. Eugene Maguire opened **St. Paul's Parochial School in East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street**, after having had it blessed by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey. In the beginning the school, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, numbered 300 pupils; now it numbers 600.

It may as well be recorded here that the present pastor of St. Paul's, the Rev. John McQuirk, D.D., opened in November, 1893, an industrial school, called

"**The Catholic Child's Aid School**," at No. 2249 Second Avenue. Although its opening is of such recent date, this school has more than 200 pupils, who are in charge of the "Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary."

**1870.** Some time within this decade, probably in 1873, the Rev. John Larkin opened the **School of the Holy Innocents** in West Thirty-seventh Street, giving the whole charge at first to the Sisters of Charity and several secular teachers. Afterwards the Christian Brothers took charge of the Boys' Department. The number of pupils now is 510.

**1870.** In the year 1870 was opened **St. Ann's School**, East Eleventh Street, and placed under the Sisters of Charity. The present number of pupils is 388. The founder of the school was the Right Rev. Thomas S. Preston, for many years Vicar-General and Chancellor of the New York diocese, an eloquent preacher, a luminous author of several works on Catholic faith and devotion, and an uncompromising friend of Catholic education.

**1872.** In the beginning of January, 1872, the Rev. A. A. Lings opened **St. Joseph's Schools, Yonkers**, with 250 pupils, who were placed in charge of secular teachers. On the occasion the celebrated orator, Wendell Phillips, lectured before a large audience. In 1882 the Sisters of Charity were introduced. They still direct the school, which in 1894 numbers 750. Seven of St. Joseph's boys have risen to the priesthood.

**1872.** In 1872 the Rev. Joseph Stumpe became pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Melrose, which had been founded twenty years previously by the Rev. Caspar Metzler. Soon after his appointment Father Stumpe erected **St. Mary's Literary Institute, on One Hundred and Fifty-first Street**, a building 175 feet in front and 60 feet in depth, for parochial school purposes. To teach the pupils, who in 1876 were 530 in number, he secured the services of the Christian



Brothers and of the Sisters of Christian Charity. Father Stumpe's immediate successors are the Redemptorist Fathers, under whose *régime* the number of pupils has risen to 700.

**1873.** In this year **St. Louis' College** in West Forty-second Street was opened by the Rev. Michael Ronay, S.P.M. About four or five years since, the college was removed to its present home in West Fifty-eighth Street. Since the death of Father Ronay, it has been under the presidency of Prof. John P. Brophy, LL.D. The present number of pupils is 60.

**1873.** On November 14, 1873, the Rev. James Boyce, then pastor of **St. Theresa's Parish**, placed 300 girls in charge of the Ursuline Nuns. This number has been increased to 450.

**1873.** On October 12, 1873, the Right Rev. William Quinn, V.G., dedicated the Church of **St. Mary Magdalen** in East Seventeenth Street, of which Father Adam Tonner was founder and first pastor. Between 1880 and 1890 Father Tonner succeeded in erecting and opening a fine schoolhouse for the children of his parish, whom he gave in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic. The pupils now number 262.

**1874.** On September 13, 1874, the Very Rev. Father James Titte, O.S.F., blessed **St. Anthony's School** in presence of the societies of the Holy Name and of St. Anthony of Padua, who were then addressed by the Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D. On the following day the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis took charge of the school with 554 pupils. The present number is 669.

**1877.** On April 26, 1877, the Rev. John C. Poole, after celebrating the Holy Mysteries in presence of 276 pupils, proceeded with them and their teachers, the Sisters of Charity, to the new schoolhouse of **St. Rose of Lima**, at **West New Brighton**, S.I., which he then blessed and left to its holy work. The present number of pupils is 203.

**1878.** In September, 1878, the Rev. Edward F. X.



McSweeney, S.T.D., established **St. Mary's School, Poughkeepsie**, with 100 pupils and one secular teacher. The pupils, under the present pastor, the Rev. Edward J. Conroy, number 230, under three Sisters of Charity and one secular.

**1879.** In 1879, during the pastorate of the saintly Rev. Joseph Durthaller, S.J., a good schoolhouse was built for **St. Joseph's Parish, in East Eighty-seventh Street**, and was opened as soon as possible. On the death of Father Durthaller, the Jesuit Fathers having signified their desire to resign the charge of St. Joseph's, the present pastor, the Rev. Anthony Lammel, was appointed. During his administration St. Joseph's School has been greatly improved. A story has been added to the original edifice, giving four new and pleasant classrooms; an excellent kindergarten has been established; the number of pupils has risen to 920; the teaching staff, composed of Sisters of Notre Dame, has been increased to the number of 16; and the full graded course of studies prescribed by the School Board has been introduced and is faithfully followed.

**1880.** During the decade beginning with 1880, the Christian Brothers purchased the building in West Fifty-ninth Street which had long been used for educational purposes, and had been known as the Charlier Institute. As soon as possible it was opened by the Brothers as the **De La Salle Polytechnic Institute**. On its roll to-day are the names of 289 pupils.

**1880.** In September, 1880, the Rev. James J. Dougherty, now rector of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, established **St. Monica's School** in East Eightieth Street. He placed the 350 pupils under the Sisters of Charity and several secular teachers. These continue to direct St. Monica's, which now numbers about 1000 pupils.

**1881.** In September, 1881, the **Academy of the Holy Rosary** at 137 to 143 Second Street was opened by the

Sisters of St. Dominic, under the direction of Mother M. Hyacinth, with 24 pupils. In September, 1888, the kindergarten of the Holy Rosary was added to the institution. The original number of pupils at the academy was 24; the present number is 175; the original number in the kindergarten was 18; now it is 50.

**1881.** On August 4, 1881, the Rev. Ignatius M. Delveaux, now pastor of the parish of St. Boniface, opened **St. Mary's Parochial School, at Oberburgh**, Sullivan County, with Sisters of St. Dominic as teachers, and 65 pupils. Since his pastorate many families have left the village, and the present number of pupils is only 40.

**1881.** On September 1, 1881, the Rev. Daniel J. Corkery opened at Amenia, Dutchess County, **the School of the Immaculate Conception**. He gave it in charge of one secular teacher, with 60 pupils. The present number of pupils is 50.

**1881.** On January 10, 1881, the Rev. Denis Paul O'Flynn, later a Very Rev. Vicar Forane, and now Rev. Missionary Rector of old St. Joseph's on Sixth Avenue, opened **St. Mary's School, at Saugerties**, with 210 pupils, and Sisters of Charity as teachers. The present number of pupils is 178.

**1883.** In May, 1883, the Rev. Brother Justin, Provincial, founded **St. Joseph's Institute at Amawalk**, N. Y., as a novitiate for the Brothers of the Christian Schools. "It was opened by the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, assisted by a number of the Rev. Clergy, and the principal Brothers of the New York district." Originally only 35, the present number of students at Amawalk is 93. The Rev. Brother Noah and the Rev. Brother Peter, both connected with St. Joseph's Institute as instructors, have merited well of Catholic education—the former by an excellent pedagogical work, the latter by a work on botany.

**1883.** In September, 1883, the Brothers of the Christian Schools opened, without any special ceremony, the

**Academy of the Sacred Heart** at Classon-on-the-Sound. The pupils, numbering in the beginning only 20, are now 110.

**1883.** To the same year, 1883, are we indebted for the establishment in New York of one of its noblest institutions, the **Cathedral Parish School**. It was opened on September 15, without ceremony, by the late Right Rev. Monsignor William Quinn, for many years the beloved Vicar-General of the great diocese. He gave his children to the care of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who were to be assisted by secular teachers, and to the Sisters of Charity, who were to be similarly assisted. The school began with 820 pupils; but under the zealous administration of the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the first successor of Monsignor Quinn as pastor of the Cathedral Parish, the school has almost doubled, numbering now no fewer than 1550 pupils. It is, as it ought to be, the model school of the diocese; for Father Lavelle spares neither trouble nor expense to make it such.

**1884.** On the 8th of September, 1884, the Feast of Our Blessed Lady's birth, the late Rev. Henry P. Baxter offered the Holy Sacrifice, addressed his future pupils and their parents on the subject of Catholic education (Mother M. Jerome, Superioress of the Sisters of Charity, being present), and then formally opened **St. Peter's Parochial School at Haverstraw**, with five Sisters of Charity and 441 pupils. During the same day, that saintly lover of children, Father Drumgoole, made a special visitation of St. Peter's School. At present the number of pupils is 274, and the teachers are only four Sisters of Charity. I may remark here also that, although the Rev. Father Baxter was the builder of the present schoolhouse, yet he is not entitled to the credit of having been the first to care for the Catholic education of children in St. Peter's parish; for a parish school had been maintained there during many years by one of his Reverend predecessors. About the name of this

predecessor, and the precise date of the establishment of his school, I am not informed.

**1885.** On October 31, 1885, the late Very Rev. Patrick Egan, V.F., established at North Tarrytown, on the Hudson, the **Parochial School of St. Theresa**, with 110 pupils, whom he confided to the Sisters of St. Francis. The school remains to-day under these Sisters, and the number of the pupils has increased to 170.

**1886.** On September 6, 1886, without any ceremony, the **Ursuline Convent at Middletown**, N. Y., was established, with Ursuline Nuns as teachers, and 40 pupils. At present the pupils number only 33.

**1886.** In September, 1886, the Fathers of the Community of St. Paul the Apostle opened **St. Paul's Primary School** for boys, with 300 pupils, whom they gave in charge of secular teachers. They had not yet either the space or the means to provide also a school for girls. But early in 1891 they issued a letter to their parishioners announcing their intention to build a school at once on a site already procured in West Sixtieth Street. The contemplated edifice was to be 114 feet front, 60 feet deep, and five stories high. On July 4, 1891, all was ready for the laying of the corner-stone. "The exercises of the day were opened by a grand military parade of the St. Paul's Temperance Cadets. . . . St. Paul's choir, assisted by the Spalding Literary Union, children of the school, and the Musical Union, . . . sang the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' The platform was decorated with flowers and bunting, and under an awning in the centre were the speakers of the day, surrounded by the altar and choir-boys in their red and purple cassocks." Those speakers were the Rev. Father Brady, C.S.P., the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, General James R. O'Beirne, and the Right Rev. Monsignor John M. Farley, V.G., upon whom also devolved the honor of laying the corner-stone. An immense assemblage, including prominent members of the Board of Education, listened with deep interest and evi-

dent approval to the various addresses, of which the most remarkable was that of New York's Vicar-General. For the Right Rev. gentleman, not content with demonstrating the importance of Catholic training, demonstrated also that the Catholic laity of New York are so thoroughly convinced of its importance that, besides doing as much as others for the public schools, they sustain 100 parochial schools, for upwards of 30,000 children, at an annual expense of more than \$250,000.

Since St. Paul's School was placed under the direction of the Rev. Thomas McMillan, C.S.P., it has prospered admirably. Thus far no Religious have been introduced as teachers. The work is well done, however, by the 17 secular teachers, who have, in 1894, 926 pupils.

**1886.** On September 8, 1886, the Festival of the Nativity of Mary, the Rev. John C. Henry established **St. Mary's Parish Schools in Newburg, N. Y.**, giving about 200 children to the pious care of the Sisters of St. Dominic. The 200 pupils have increased, and at present the Sisters educate about 250.

**1886.** On January 28, 1886, Mother St. Gabriel (née Anna Isabel Darragh), born in New York in 1827, established **the Academy of Ville Marie**, in the parish of St. Jean Baptiste, with teachers from the "Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal," and only 6 pupils. This number of pupils has grown considerably, being now 150. The same Mother St. Gabriel must have been a great friend of Catholic education; for, besides having been the foundress of "Ville Marie" in New York City, she was also the foundress of St. Denis's Academy in Montreal, and she died Superioress of the Convent at Waterbury, Conn., on May 20, 1887.

**1887.** On the first Monday of September, 1887, the Rev. Charles H. Colton, pastor, quietly opened **St. Stephen's Parochial Schools**. He met and welcomed the Sisters of Charity and their assistant secular teachers, and the 70 pupils who presented themselves on the open-

ing day,—met, and welcomed, and blessed them. By the end of the first week St. Stephen's numbered 170; by the end of the first year, 350 pupils. Now that number is no less than 760, and the pastor and founder of St. Stephen's Schools is tireless in his efforts for their perfection.

**1887.** On Monday, September 19, 1887, the Rev. Frederick Henn, C.S.S.R., after having offered Holy Mass for its success, opened the **School of Our Lady of Perpetual Help** in East Sixty-first Street, for Bohemian children of the city. It was at once placed under the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The pupils, numbering at first only 71, are now 310.

**1888.** In September, 1888, the late Rev. William J. Dunphy opened the **Parochial School of St. John at White Plains**, in a new building which he had erected during the preceding spring and summer. The school, from the beginning under the Sisters of Charity, numbers 255 pupils.

**1888.** On September 9, 1888, the Rev. Richard L. Burtzell, S.T.D., after offering the Holy Sacrifice in presence of about 250 children, with their parents and guardians, made solemn procession to the splendid schoolhouse which he had erected in honor of the mystery of the Epiphany. After addresses to the assemblage by himself and the Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeney, Dr. Burtzell formally opened the **Epiphany Parochial School**, and placed it under the care of the Sisters of Charity. The present number of pupils is 600. It is worthy of record that, soon after his appointment in 1869, the founder of Epiphany parish opened and for about three years conducted a parochial school with secular teachers. This he was forced to suspend because of lack of means.

**1888.** In September, 1888, the Very Rev. M. D. Lilly, O.P., opened the **School of St. Vincent Ferrer**, in the fine new building in East Sixty-fifth Street. The Sisters of St. Dominic were placed in charge of the 625 pupils. This



number has grown to 750, and the Sisters are aided by two secular teachers.

The principal of St. Vincent Ferrer's School is the Rev. Joseph H. Slinger, O.P., who takes a deep and enlightened interest in all educational matters, and is one of the pioneers in the practice of making the stereopticon serve as an ordinary means for imparting instruction to the young.

**1888.** On November 25, 1888, the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, attended by the Very Rev. Deans Mooney and Egan, and a goodly number of priests, blessed the new **schoolhouse of St. Matthew at Hastings**, which had lately been completed by the Rev. David O'Connor, for more than thirty years the pastor of Hastings and Dobbs Ferry. The school, with 75 pupils, was placed under the Sisters of St. Francis. It numbers now 106 pupils.

**1889.** On September 2, 1889, the Rev. John P. Mc Clancy opened **St. Joseph's School at Middletown**, with 200 pupils, and the Ursuline Nuns as teachers. The present number of pupils is 214.

**1889.** On November 6, 1889, the New York Sisters of Charity opened **St. Francis Xavier's Academy at Nassau of the Bahamas**, with 5 pupils. The number of pupils now is 22. The zealous Sisters have also taken up the work of maintaining three free schools for the colored children of the islands, and have now nearly 300 pupils.

**1889.** On November 26, 1889, the Sisters of Mercy opened the **Academy of St. Catherine of Genoa at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the West Boulevard**, with 7 pupils. Now they have 83 pupils.

**1890.** On September 4, 1890, having offered the Mass of the Holy Ghost and made a suitable address to his parishioners, the Rev. John J. Gleason blessed **St. Peter's School at Rosendale**, and confided it with 231 pupils to the care of five Sisters of Charity. The pupils number now 236.



**1890.** In September, 1890, the Rev. P. J. O'Meara opened **St. John's School at Piermont** on the Hudson, with 107 pupils, under the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic. Himself a teacher of experience, he aided the the Sisters in the work of teaching until failing health warned him to desist. St. John's pupils in 1894 are 70 in number. A numerous and flourishing school had been founded here in 1859 or 1860, by the Rev. Father Quinn, first pastor.

**1890.** On September 14, 1890, the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, in presence of most of the city pastors and of a large congregation, assembled in Holy Cross Church, pronounced a discourse on Catholic education. Then, accompanied by the clergy and people, he solemnly blessed the new and beautiful **schoolhouse of the Holy Cross**, which the Rev. Charles McCready, LL.D., M.R., had erected and furnished in the preceding year. The next day, Monday, September 15, Father McCready opened his school to 780 pupils, with the Sisters of Charity in charge and several secular teachers.

In the second year of its existence the number of pupils had increased to more than 1000. A slight decline is noticeable during 1894. To what cause the decline may be due, I cannot say; for there is in New York no better building, nor a more skilfully managed school. There are 21 teachers; namely, 7 Sisters of Charity and 14 seculars.

**1890.** On September 15, 1890, the Rev. M. Carmody, P.S.M., having previously blessed the **schoolhouse of Our Lady of Mount Carmel**, assisted by the clergy of the parish, and attended by a large concourse of parishioners, opened the school to 85 pupils. Of these the Italian children were placed in charge of the Sisters of the Pious Society of Missions, the rest in charge of secular teachers. The present number of pupils is 400. The building is an ornament to the upper eastern section of the city.

**1890.** On April 14, 1890, the Rev. Patrick Mee offered the Holy Sacrifice in presence of 235 children and some Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, in his parish church of **St. Patrick at Verplanck**, N. Y. After Mass, the Sisters and children walked in procession to the new schoolhouse which the Rev. pastor had provided, and school was at once begun. The present number of pupils is only 150, the "hard times" having diminished the congregation of St. Patrick's,—let us hope only temporarily.

**1892.** In September, 1892, the Rev. Frederick Tetreau opened the **School of St. Jean Baptiste**, East Seventy-sixth Street, in a splendid schoolhouse, which he had erected in 1891. Previously a school had been conducted for several years in the basement of the church, the boys in charge of seculars, the girls in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame from Montreal. The present number of pupils is 276. The Boys' Department is in charge of the Marist Brothers, a congregation founded some sixty years ago in Lyons, France, expressly for the purpose of teaching in parochial schools. The Girls' Department continues under the Sisters of Notre Dame and three secular teachers.

**1892.** In March, 1892, the Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, V.G., opened in a commodious, pleasant, well-furnished building, the **Sacred Heart School for Girls** in West Fifty-seventh Street. He placed it in charge of three Sisters of Charity and several secular teachers. These still continue to guide the pupils, who, in 1892 numbering 300, in 1894 number nearly 600—exactly, 586.

**1892.** On September 1, 1892, **St. Jerome's Academy**, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was opened by the Rev. John Hughes to 60 pupils, who were given in charge of the Ursuline Nuns. The present number of pupils is 110.

**1892.** In September, 1892, the Rev. James L. Crosby opened **St. Ann's School at Nyack** to 80 pupils, who were

given in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The present number of pupils is 95.

1892. On September 6, 1892, the Rev. John B. Creeden opened **St. Augustine's Parochial School at Sing Sing**, with 205 pupils, in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The pastor, surprised and delighted at the large attendance, and realizing the insufficiency of the accommodations, at once set about making an addition to the building, which was completed within three months. On Thanksgiving Day, 1892, the school was thrown open for public inspection, and an address was made to the throng of visitors by the Rev. John Edwards, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in East Fourteenth Street. The school has now 320 pupils.

1892. On June 12, 1892, the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, in presence of many of the clergy and a great number of people, laid the corner-stone of **St. Agnes's Parochial School**, in East Forty-fourth Street. On this occasion the Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, V.G. and Chancellor, preached on the subject of education.

On June 11, 1893, the finished building was solemnly blessed by the Most Rev. Archbishop, attended by many of his clergy. On this occasion the Archbishop himself preached to a large assemblage.

On September 11, 1893, **St. Agnes's Parochial School** was opened by the Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D., its founder, builder, and pastor, to 987 pupils, with seven Sisters of Charity and five secular teachers. The school is one of the most perfectly appointed in the city.

1893. In January, 1893, the handsome **schoolhouse of Our Lady Queen of Angels**, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was opened by the Rev. Capuchin Fathers, to 290 children, in charge of the Sisters of St. Agnes and one secular teacher. The present number of children is 370.

A school had been existing in the parish since September, 1886, having begun with only 60 pupils. The classes

were held in some old cottages, which were removed to make room for the present magnificent edifice.

**1893.** In September, 1893, the Very Rev. Father Bonaventura Frey, O.M.Cap., already the founder of two schools of the diocese, opened his third school—that of **the Sacred Heart**—in Yonkers, with Sisters of St. Agnes as teachers and about 60 pupils.

**1893.** During 1893 the Rev. Edward J. McGinley, pastor, erected a **fine schoolhouse in Cannon Street** for the parish of St. Rose of Lima. The school will not begin until next September.

About the opening of the following educational institutions of the diocese I have been unable to procure exact information. Therefore I shall have to rest content with giving their names, and the numbers of the pupils to whom their benefits are extended.

**St. Jerome's Parochial School** at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, one of the oldest of our New York schools, was founded by the Rev. John J. Hughes, soon after his appointment to the pastorate of St. Jerome's, which was made in 1859. The school has 550 pupils under 5 Ursuline Nuns and 10 secular teachers.

**The Sacred Heart Academy in West Seventeenth Street** was established probably about 1868 by the Religious of the Sacred Heart. It has 112 students.

**The Sacred Heart Academy at Madison Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street** is also under the Religious of the Sacred Heart. It was opened, probably, not long after the dedication of the new Cathedral, and has now 85 students.

**All Saints' Academy**, established by the Rev. James W. Power and the Sisters of Charity, probably between 1880 and 1890, has 90 pupils.

**St. Augustine's Academy**, Franklin Avenue, is under the Sisters of Charity and has 63 pupils. It was founded, probably, by the Rev. M. A. Nolan subsequent to 1877.

**St. Cecilia's Academy**, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, is under the Sisters of Mercy and has 150 pupils. It was founded subsequent to 1884, by the Rev. M. J. Phelan and the Sisters of Mercy.

**The Dominican Academy** in West Thirtieth Street is under the Sisters of St. Dominic and has 30 pupils.

**St. Joseph's Academy** at Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, was founded by the Sisters of Charity and has 71 pupils.

**St. Mary's Academy, Rondout**, is under the Sisters of Charity and has 48 pupils.

**Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Gidney Avenue, Newburg**, is under the Sisters of St. Dominic and has 79 pupils.

**St. Patrick's Academy, Grand Street, Newburg**, is under the Sisters of Charity and has 35 pupils.

**St. Peter's Academy, at 16 Barclay Street**, is under the Sisters of Charity and has 30 pupils. It must have a ripe old age.

**St. Peter's Academy, New Brighton, S. I.**, established by the Sisters of Charity, probably in the late sixties, has 85 pupils.

**St. Peter's Parochial School, New Brighton, S. I.**, is under the Sisters of Charity, with 304 pupils. It is one of the oldest schools in the diocese. The founder was probably the Rev. Mark Murphy, who became pastor of St. Peter's in 1848, after the death from ship fever of his heroic predecessor, the Rev. Patrick Murphy. The original number of pupils was about 100. From the beginning it was under the Sisters of Charity, who instructed all except the larger boys, for whom there was a school-master.

**The School of the Most Precious Blood** in Baxter Street was founded by the Rev. Nicholas Russo, S.J., for the children of Italians. The present number of pupils is 104, who are taught by seculars.

**The School of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham**, was founded by the Jesuit Fathers of St. John's College and the Ursu-

line Nuns of Westchester. The number of pupils is 104.

**The School of the Most Holy Trinity**, at Mamaroneck, was founded by the Rev. Isidore Meister, who gave it in charge of the Sisters of Charity. It has 120 pupils.

**St. Vincent's School**, on the grounds of Mt. St. Vincent Academy, is a foundation by the Sisters of Charity for the children of the neighborhood. It has 107 pupils.

**St. Joachim's School**, at Matteawan, with 255 pupils, is under the Sisters of Charity.

**St. James's School, Mt. Vernon**, is under the Sisters of St. Dominic, with 41 pupils.

**St. Peter's Schools, Poughkeepsie**, are among the oldest in the diocese. They were founded probably about 1850, by the Rev. Michael Riordan, who was then pastor. They are attended by 563 pupils, in charge of the Sisters of Charity and secular teachers.

**The School of Our Lady of Mercy**, at Portchester, has 225 pupils in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

**St. Peter's School, Rondout**, has 180 pupils in charge of the Sisters of Christian Charity.

**St. Sylvia's School**, at Tivoli, has 44 pupils under the Sisters of Charity.

**St. Patrick's Schools, Newburg**, are under the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity, with 735 pupils.

**St. Stanislaus's School** for Polish children, at Forsyth and Stanton streets, has 65 pupils in charge of two secular teachers. It was established by the Rev. John Klimecki.

**St. Valentine's School**, Williamsbridge, also for Polish children, has 91 pupils, under one secular teacher. This also was established by the Rev. Father Klimecki.

In the foregoing sketch no notice has been taken of any but purely educational institutions. Besides those mentioned here, there are in the diocese many other institutions,—such, for example, as the Catholic Protectory,



the Orphan Asylums, and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin,—in which the destitute, the homeless, and the wayward receive in addition to other benefits that greatest one of a true Catholic education.

From all this it is clear that the Catholics of New York take a deep, practical interest in the education of childhood and youth. In the parochial schools alone they have invested considerably more than five millions of dollars; and, as we have remarked already, they maintain these schools at an annual expense of more than a quarter of a million. To the amount thus expended and invested in the cause of gratuitous education add the far greater amount expended and invested in such institutions as St. John's, Manhattan, St. Francis Xavier's, the Sacred Heart Academy, Mt. St. Vincent, and the other collegiate and academic schools, and you will see that the Catholics of this diocese must spend on education every year more than a million of dollars, while their investment in institutions for education must run far into the tens of millions. Is not this an immense outlay—an outlay too as foolish as it is immense? Well, no; for, you see, we get in return precisely what we want in the way of education. The education afforded by the N. Y. University, the N. Y. College, Union, Columbia, Vassar, the Normal College, and the public schools,—all eminently respectable institutions,—is not exactly of the form and color and tone that meet the requirements of Catholic taste in the article of education. Therefore we do not take your article, no matter how eloquently you pronounce its eulogy; but, knowing what we want far better than you, or than the Albany legislature, or than the Board of Education, we go where we can get what we want. Are we to be censured for this? Pshaw! As well might you censure a man for having his clothing made to order because he cannot be suited in the stores where ready-made garments are exposed for sale. “Well, well, then,” you say to us, “have your schools, multiply them, govern them,



pay for them, but don't imagine that we will ever exempt you from contributing your full share in support of the schools that suit us and that, as we think, ought to suit you." Now I know two or three American citizens who are dissatisfied with that "don't." Strange, isn't it? But it is true, nevertheless; and I have heard one of them say that the State's action towards us in this matter is very like the action of a proprietor of a store for the sale of ready-made clothing who, finding it impossible to satisfy his customers, locked his doors, marshalled his clerks about the customers, and forced them, as a condition of peace and freedom, to pay the price of the suits that they neither wanted nor would take away. But that man is a little impetuous and choleric. I suppose he does not reason correctly. As for the rest of us, why we are just bursting with pride because we are permitted to aid in the support of an educational system which so well suits everybody except ourselves and a few highly intelligent but ultra-religious non-Catholics! We, or rather our successors in religion and citizenship, will feel awfully humiliated when, at last, perhaps in the thirtieth century, the State will deprive them of their unique, peculiar, and glorious privilege of paying millions for what they do not want,—of making tremendous sacrifices for the State even in "the piping times of peace."

A. M. D. G.

## NOTE.

## SCHOOL OF THE MOST HOLY REDEEMER.

From information received recently from the Rev. Father William Tewes, C.S.S.R., the present rector, I am able to give a more extended account of the educational institutions of the parish of the Most Holy Redeemer, which this year celebrates its golden jubilee.

As already stated, the Rev. Gabriel Rumpler, C.S.S.R., was the founder of the parochial school of the Most Holy Redeemer, which he opened in the old church, in 1844, with about one hundred children, two class-rooms, and two secular teachers of the elementary branches. In his holy zeal the Father reserved to himself the task of teaching Christian doctrine to the little ones.

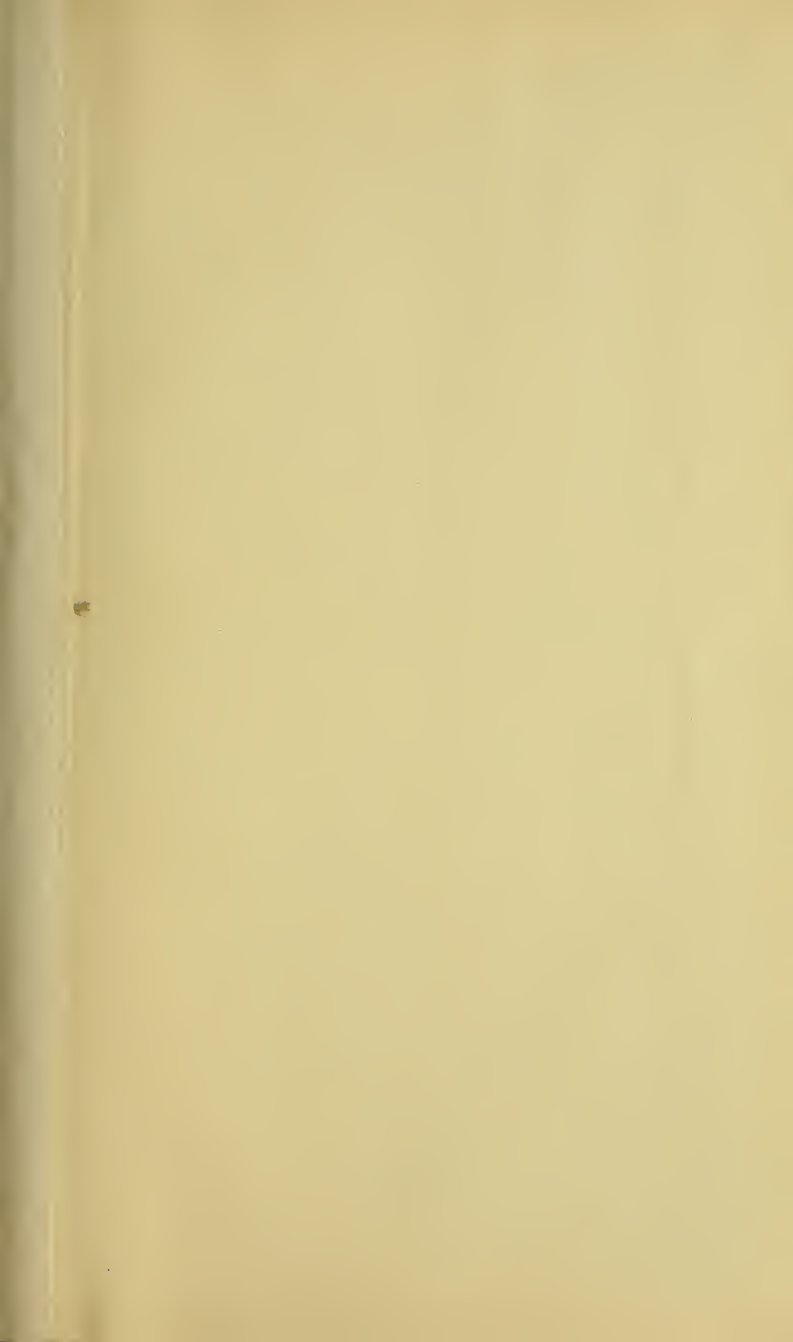
The Catholics of the parish having rapidly increased in number, Father Rumpler decided to erect a suitable schoolhouse. His parishioners aided him so generously that he had a substantial three-story building all ready for school purposes by the 20th of September, 1846. The secular teachers were retained and the sessions of the school were held on the first floor of the building, the upper part serving as a dwelling for the priests and brothers. The school must of right be classed among free schools, for, although there was a small monthly educational tax levied on the parents, neither the children of those who could not nor of those who would not pay—and they were many—were ever sent away from the school. The Fathers would not permit the innocent children to suffer because of the negligence or poverty of the parents.

Father Joseph Müller, during the second year of his pastorate, namely, in November, 1853, introduced as teachers for the girls' department the School Sisters of Notre Dame from Milwaukee. Then, too, he increased the number of classes and teachers in both departments, and raised the grade of the school. During this year the whole number of pupils was 800. This number grew rapidly greater; the old schoolhouse was at last too small, and Father Joseph Helmprächt, the best beloved and least likely to be forgotten of all the pastors of this parish, resolved to remove the schoolhouse of Father Rimpler and erect one more commodious. His building was finished and ready for use in 1858. It has been much improved and strengthened, and still serves for its original purpose. Meanwhile the grade of the school had been continually rising, until by 1860 it was truly a grammar school; and as not a few of the parents were quite willing to leave their boys at school after their graduation, it was decided to establish a high school for imparting instruction in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, natural philosophy, drawing, and the higher mathematics. To conduct this high school and the boys' department of the parochial school, Father Helmprächt asked for and obtained, in 1860, the services of the Brothers of Mary from Dayton, O., a body of educators fully equipped and perfectly trained for their life-work. The number of the pupils continued steadily to increase, so that before 1870 it was evident to the Fathers that their school accommodations must be further enlarged. Accordingly in 1872-3, during the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph Wirth, the Fathers expended about \$100,000 in the purchase of property and the erection thereon of a new schoolhouse for the boys' department. On Sunday, November 16, 1873, the Rev. Father Cronenberg, assisted by the other clergymen of the parish, solemnly blessed this building in presence of an immense congregation, the address on the occasion being made by

the eloquent Father Wissel. Between 1873 and 1880 the attendance at the schools was 1200 and more. Since 1880 there has been a steady decline. Now the whole number of pupils is 683, under six Sisters of Notre Dame and four Brothers of the Christian Schools, by whom the Brothers of Mary were succeeded in 1888.

✓

JUN 3 1964









LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 019 598 101 2